

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) FORMATION OF ELECTRODE OF GALLIUM NITRIDE-BASED COMPOUND SEMICONDUCTOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide the formation method of an electrode, wherein the n-type layer and the p-type layer of a p-n junction-type gallium nitride-based compound semiconductor as well as an ohmic contact are obtained in order to enhance the light-emitting output and the light-emitting efficiency of a light-emitting element which utilizes the gallium nitride-based compound semiconductor.

CONSTITUTION: An alloy which contains chromium and/or nickel or the metals are applied to an n-type gallium nitride-based compound semiconductor at an electron carrier concentration of $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ or higher or to a p-type gallium nitride-based compound semiconductor at an electron carrier concentration of $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$ or higher, and an annealing operation is then performed.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The electrode formation method of the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor characterized by carrying out annealing after adhering the alloy which contains chromium and/or nickel in n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of 1×10^{17} /cm³ or more electronic carrier concentration/cm³, or p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of 1×10^{15} /cm³ or more electron hole carrier concentration/cm³, or this metal.

[Claim 2] The aforementioned annealing temperature is the electrode formation method of the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor according to claim 1 characterized by being 400 degrees C or more.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the electrode formation method of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor expressed with general formula $InXAlYGa1-X-YN$ ($0 \leq X \leq 1$, $0 \leq Y \leq 1$), and relates to the formation method of an electrode that n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and ohmic contact are obtained especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since, as for [$InXAlYGa1-X-YN$ ($0 \leq X \leq 1$, $0 \leq Y \leq 1$)], it has a direct transition and a band gap changes to $1.95\text{eV} - 6\text{eV}$, as for gallium-nitride system compound semiconductors, such as GaN, GaAIN, InGaN, and InAlGaN, promising ** of light emitting diode, the laser diode, etc. is carried out as a material of a light emitting device. When this material dopes n type dopants, such as a state of a non dope, or Si, germanium, it is known that n type property is shown. On the other hand, about p type property, the technology which uses as p type the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor which recently doped p type dopant is developed, and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor can be realized now. (For example, JP,2-257679,A, JP,3-218325,A)

[0003] If p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor becomes realizable as described above, a p-n junction type light emitting device with a high radiant power output will be called for. When it considers as a p-n junction type light emitting device, it is indispensable that the electrode formed in n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor is carrying out ohmic contact with those gallium-nitride system compound semiconductors. However, the actual condition is that the electrode material which the physical properties of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor are not often yet solved, but ohmic contact can obtain is not yet known.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Therefore, this invention is accomplished in view of such a situation, and the place made into the purpose is to offer the formation method of an electrode that n type layer of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type layer, and ohmic contact are obtained, in order to raise the radiant power output of the light emitting device using the p-n junction type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and luminous efficiency.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] After the electrode formation method of this invention adheres the alloy which contains chromium and/or nickel in n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ or three or more electron carrier concentration cm^{-3} , or p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$ or three or more electron hole carrier concentration cm^{-3} , or this metal, it is characterized by carrying out annealing.

[0006] In the electrode formation method of this invention, the electronic carrier concentration of n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor in which especially an important thing forms an electrode is needing three or more $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$. If there is less the concentration than $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$, n type layer and good ohmic contact will not be obtained. Moreover, similarly the electron hole carrier concentration of p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor which forms an electrode is needed three or more $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$. If fewer than $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$, same p type layer and the same good ohmic contact will not be obtained.

[0007] Next, it is necessary to use the electrode material adhering to n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor as the alloy containing chromium and/or nickel, or its metal, as a concrete metal — Cr and each nickel — a kind of metal chosen from Au, Pt, Mo, Ti, In, and Ga as independent and an alloy, an alloy with Cr, an alloy with nickel, or a Cr-nickel alloy can be used at least, and Cr, nickel independence or a Cr-nickel alloy, a Cr-Au alloy, and a nickel-Au alloy are especially desirable. Although not limited, it is so desirable that especially the content of Cr of an alloy and nickel has much Cr and nickel.

[0008] In order to make the above-mentioned electrode material adhere to a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, a vacuum deposition can be used preferably and the metal and metal simple substance which were alloyed by hand can be made to adhere as a vacuum evaporation material.

[0009] Ohmic contact of the above-mentioned electrode material can be carried out by performing annealing in order to familiarize an electrode material and a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and carrying out at the temperature of 400 degrees C or more preferably. Moreover, by carrying out in nitrogen atmosphere preferably, annealing can prevent the nitrogen in a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor decomposing and going away, and can maintain crystallinity. Although especially the upper limit of annealing temperature is not limited, it is desirable to usually carry out below 1100 degrees C. It is because it is in the inclination which a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor tends to decompose as mentioned above when it exceeds 1100 degrees C. Moreover, by performing annealing above 400 degrees C, the resistivity of p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor falls, and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor can obtain more desirable p type, after adhering an electrode material by width of face of 20 micrometers or less.

[0010]

[Function] After drawing 1 adheres and carries out annealing of the electrode which becomes the Si dope n type GaN layer

from which electronic carrier concentration differs, respectively from a Cr-nickel alloy for 15 minutes at 500 degrees C, it is drawing comparing and showing the result which measured the each Cr-nickel inter-electrode current-potential property, and investigated the ohmic contact to an n type GaN layer and an electrode. A is an n type GaN layer in which $1 \times 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$ and C have cm^3 , and, as for $2 \times 10^{19}/\text{cm}^3$ and B, $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{D}$ has the electronic carrier concentration of $6 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$. By the n type GaN layer with high electronic carrier concentration, although ohmic contact is obtained easily and ohmic contact is still obtained in $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$, in $6 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$, completely, voltage and current are not in a straight-line relation, and it turns out that ohmic contact has not been carried out, so that it may stand, even if it compares A-D.

[0011] Moreover, after drawing 2 adheres and similarly carries out annealing of the electrode which becomes the Mg-doped p type GaN layer from which electron hole carrier concentration differs, respectively from a Cr-nickel alloy for 15 minutes at 500 degrees C, it is drawing comparing and showing the result which measured the each Cr-nickel inter-electrode current-potential property, and investigated the ohmic contact to a p type GaN layer and an electrode. E is a p type GaN layer in which $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ and G have cm^3 , and, as for $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ and F, $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{H}$ has the electron hole carrier concentration of $5 \times 10^{14}/\text{cm}^3$. If this drawing has the threshold value of ohmic contact in the $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$ of electron hole carrier concentration neighborhood similarly and is less than it, it is shown that it is difficult to obtain ohmic contact.

[0012] Furthermore, when annealing of the temperature is changed and carried out for 15 minutes after drawing 3 adhered the nickel-Cr alloy to the Mg-doped p type GaN layer of $4 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ of electron hole carrier concentration cm^3 , it is drawing in which comparing the relation of the current-potential property of the p type GaN layer by the annealing temperature, and an electrode, respectively, and showing it. 200 degrees C and K show 300 degrees C, and, as for I, before annealing and J show the annealing temperature of 400 degrees C, as for L. Although I-L is drawing showing ohmic contact in annealing temperature and a p type GaN layer, it turns out that the contact resistance of a p type GaN layer and an electrode decreases with annealing temperature, and an inclination becomes large, and current value increases in proportion to voltage, and ohmic contact is obtained. Therefore, desirable annealing temperature is 400 degrees C or more.

[0013]

[Example] The buffer layer which consists of GaN on silicon on sapphire grows up the GaN layer of a non-doped by 2-micrometer thickness on it with about 200A using the [example 1] MOCVD method, and the 0.2-micrometer Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer which doped Mg on the GaN layer is grown up. A substrate is put into annealing equipment after Mg-doped Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer growth, and annealing is carried out for 10 minutes at 700 degrees C among nitrogen atmosphere, and Mg-doped Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer is further formed into low resistance, and it is considered as p type. This Mg-doped p type Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer electron hole carrier concentration was $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ as a result of hole measurement.

[0014] Next, after depositing a nickel-Au alloy on the aforementioned p type Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer front face, similarly a substrate is put into annealing equipment and annealing is performed for 10 minutes at 500 degrees C among nitrogen atmosphere. When the inter-electrode current-potential property was measured after the annealing end and the ohmic contact to p type Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer and an electrode was investigated, it was checked that drawing 2 and the same straight line as E are obtained, and ohmic contact is obtained.

[0015] In the [example 2] example 1, when the electrode material which carries out vacuum evaporation to p type Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer was used as the Cr-Au alloy, and also the electrode was formed similarly and the current-potential property was measured, similarly, drawing 2 and the same straight line as E were obtained, and ohmic contact was checked.

[0016] On the non-doped GaN layer of the [example 3] example 1, after growing up the 0.2-micrometer n type In0.1Ga0.9N layer which doped Si, on it, the vacuum evaporation of the alloy of nickel is carried out, and an electrode is adhered. In addition, this Si-doped In0.1Ga0.9N layer electronic carrier concentration was $2 \times 10^{19}/\text{cm}^3$. After carrying out annealing like an example 1, when the inter-electrode current-potential property was measured and the ohmic contact to Si-doped n type In0.1Ga0.9N layer and an electrode was investigated, drawing 1 and the same straight line as A were obtained, and ohmic contact was checked by the back.

[0017] In the [example 4] example 3, the amount of Si dopes in Si-doped n type In0.1Ga0.9N layers was changed, the electronic carrier concentration was set to $1 \times 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$, and also nickel electrode was formed similarly, when the current-potential property was measured, drawing 1 and the same straight line as B were obtained, and ohmic contact was checked.

[0018]

[Effect of the Invention] In case according to the method of this invention the laminating of the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor is carried out and light emitting devices, such as light emitting diode of p-n junction and laser diode, are created since the ohmic contact to n type and a p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and an electrode is obtained as explained above, the forward voltage of the light emitting device can be lowered, luminous efficiency can be raised, and the utility value on industry is great.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing comparing and showing the relation of the current-potential property of the n type GaN layer and electrode from which electronic carrier concentration differs.

[Drawing 2] Drawing comparing and showing the relation of the current-potential property of the Mg doped p type GaN layer and electrode from which electron hole carrier concentration differs.

[Drawing 3] Drawing comparing and showing the relation of the current-potential property of the p type GaN layer and electrode by annealing temperature.

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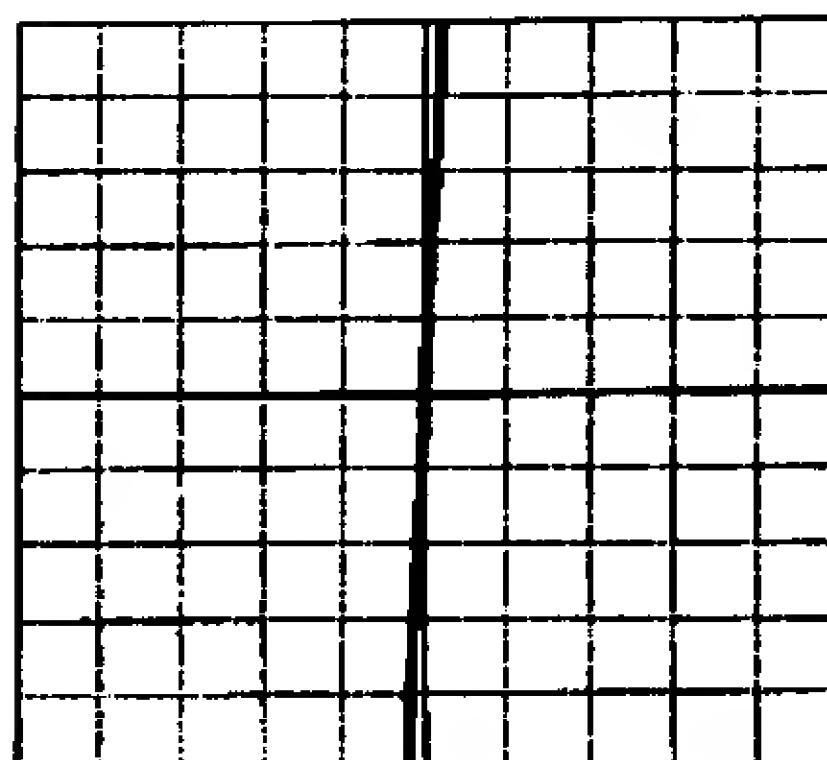
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DRAWINGS

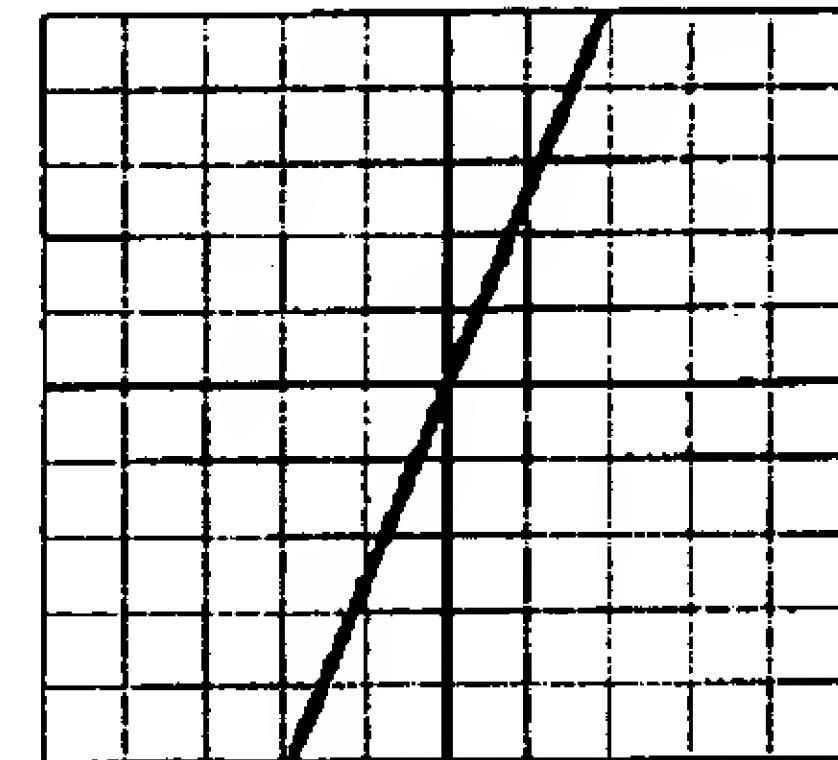
[Drawing 1]

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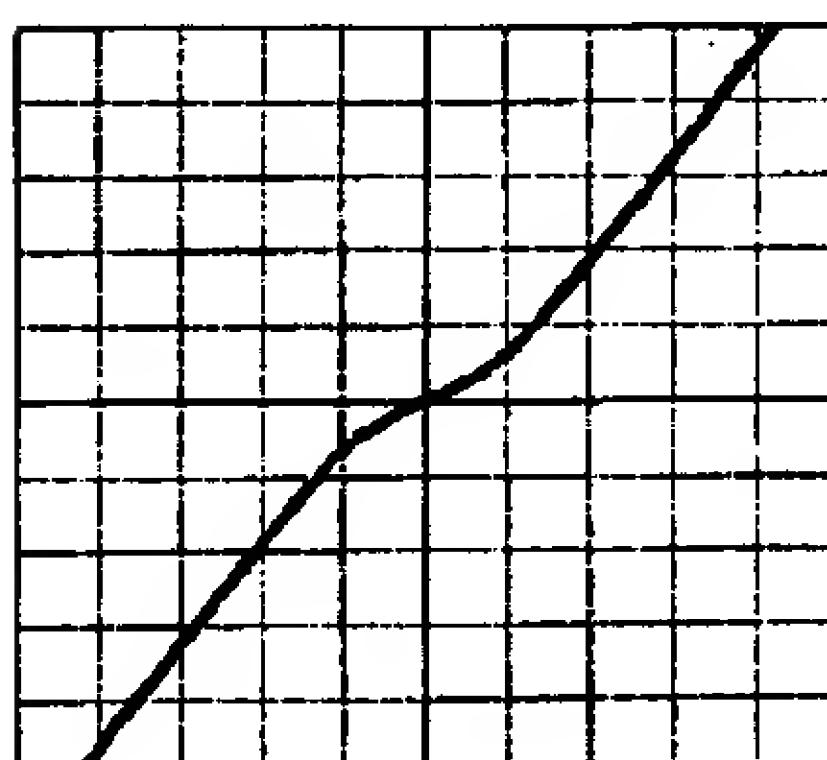
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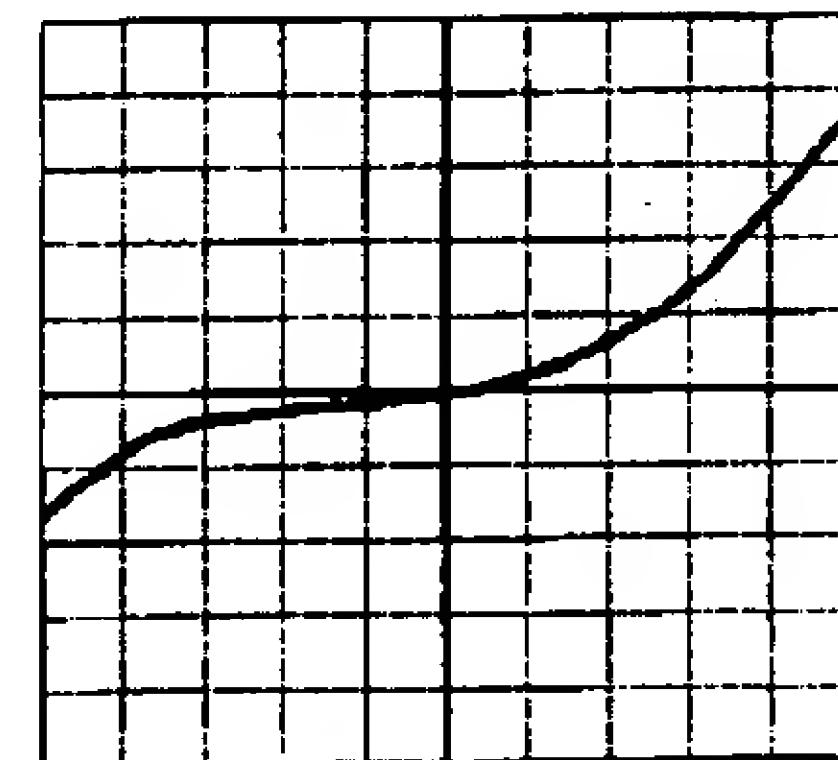
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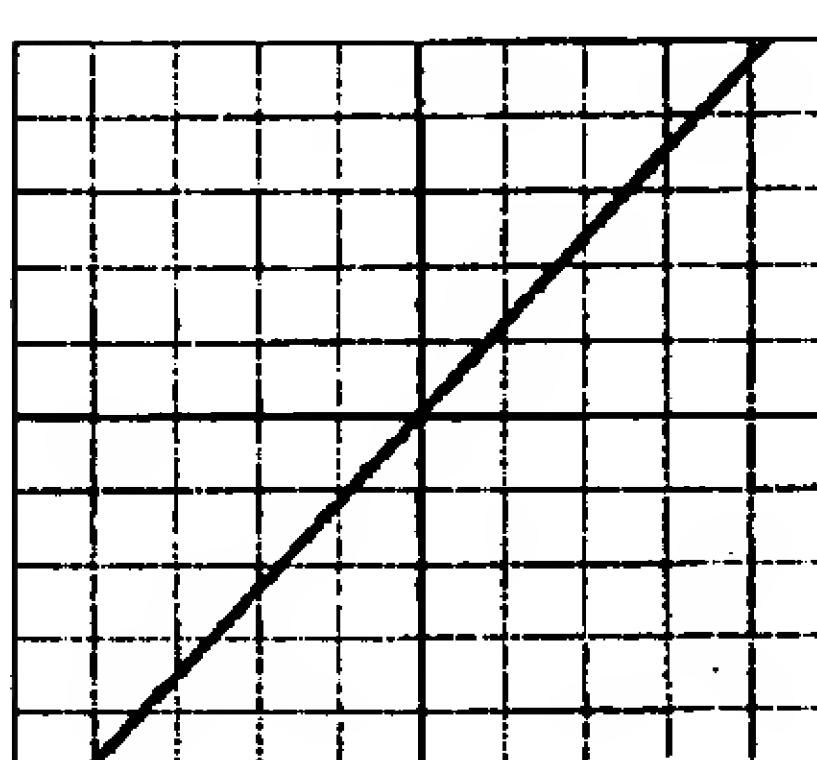
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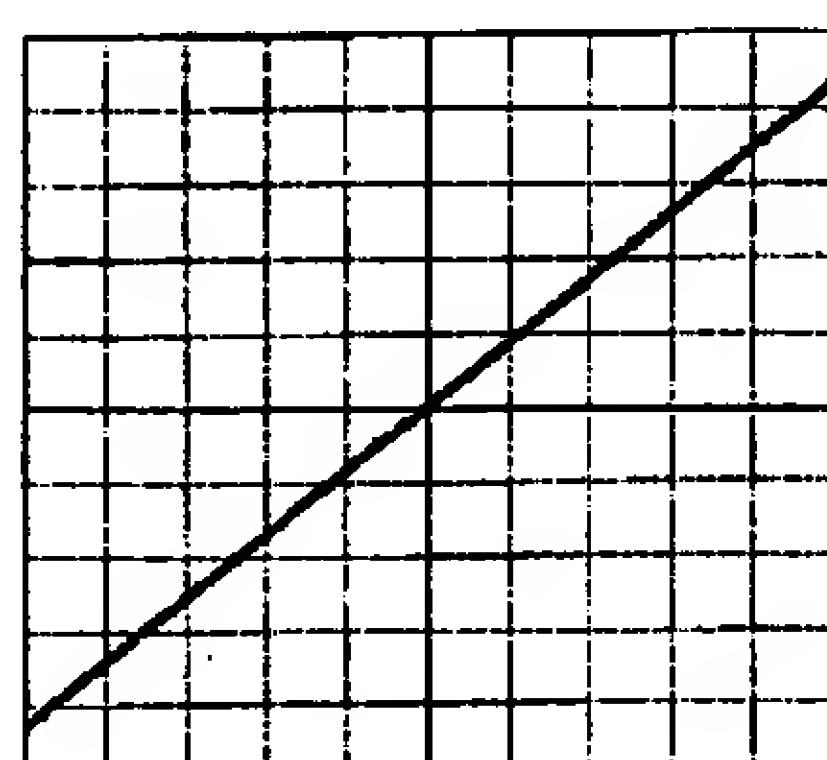
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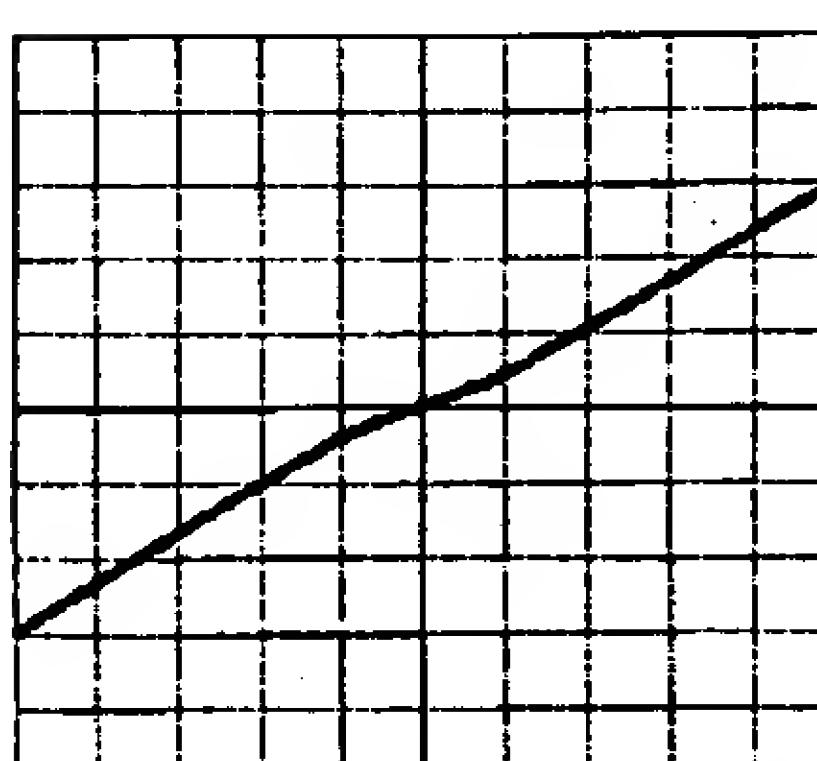
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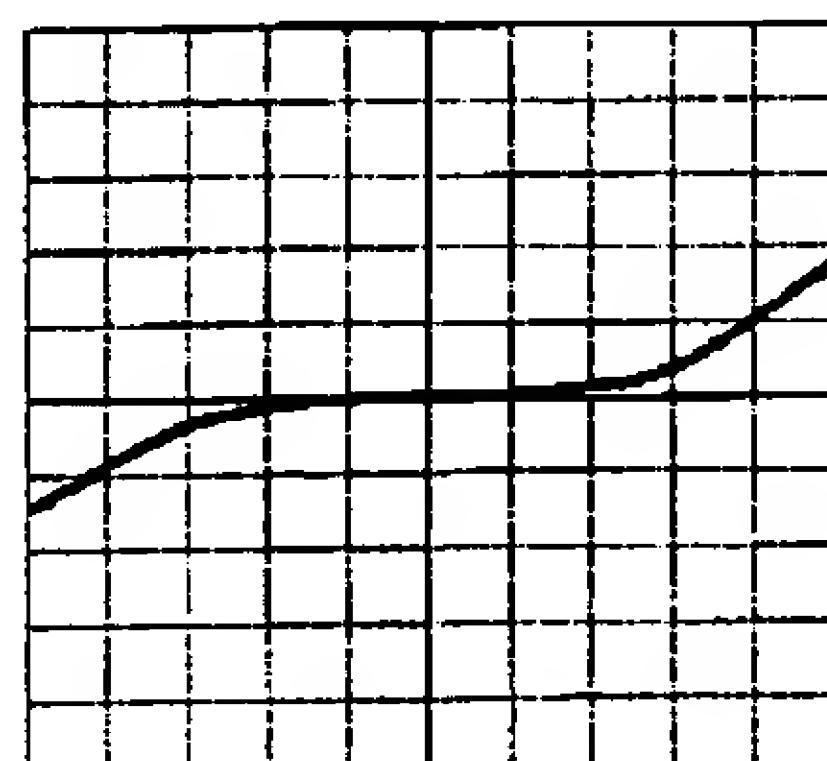
E



F



G

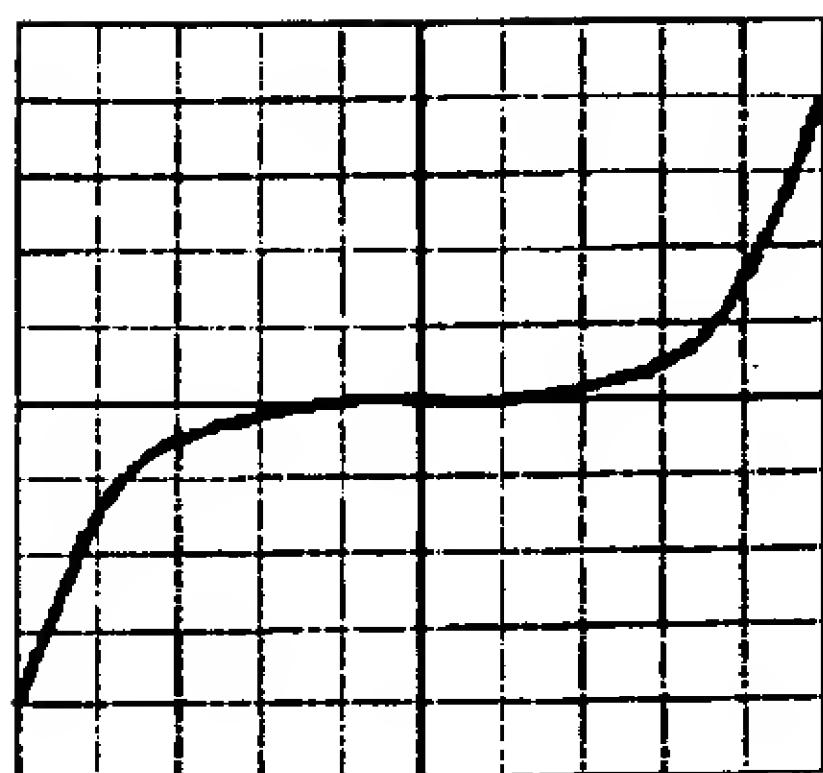


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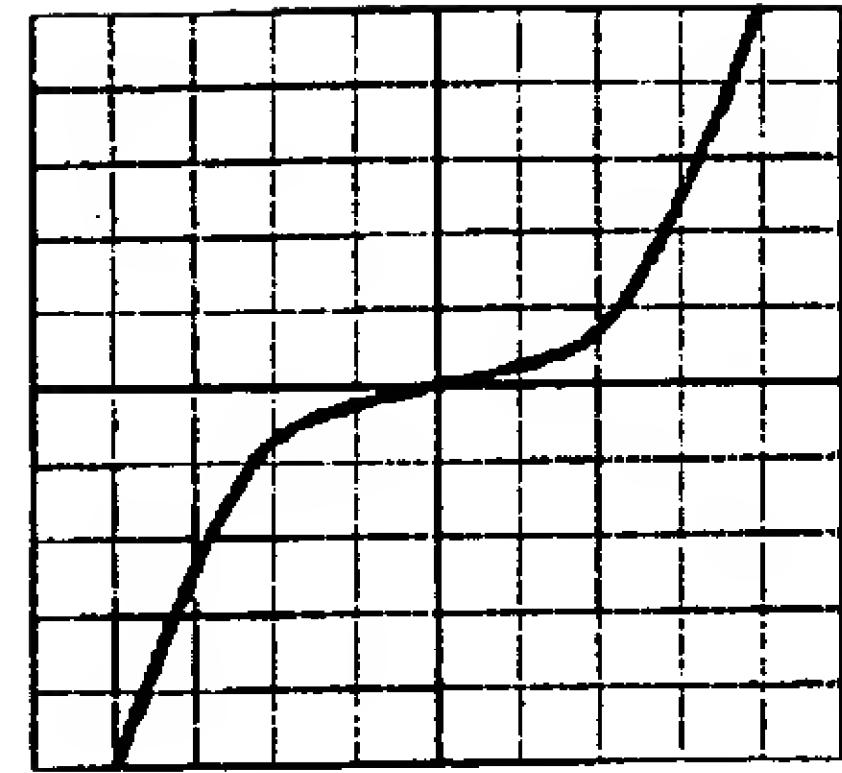
[Drawing 2]

[Drawing 3]

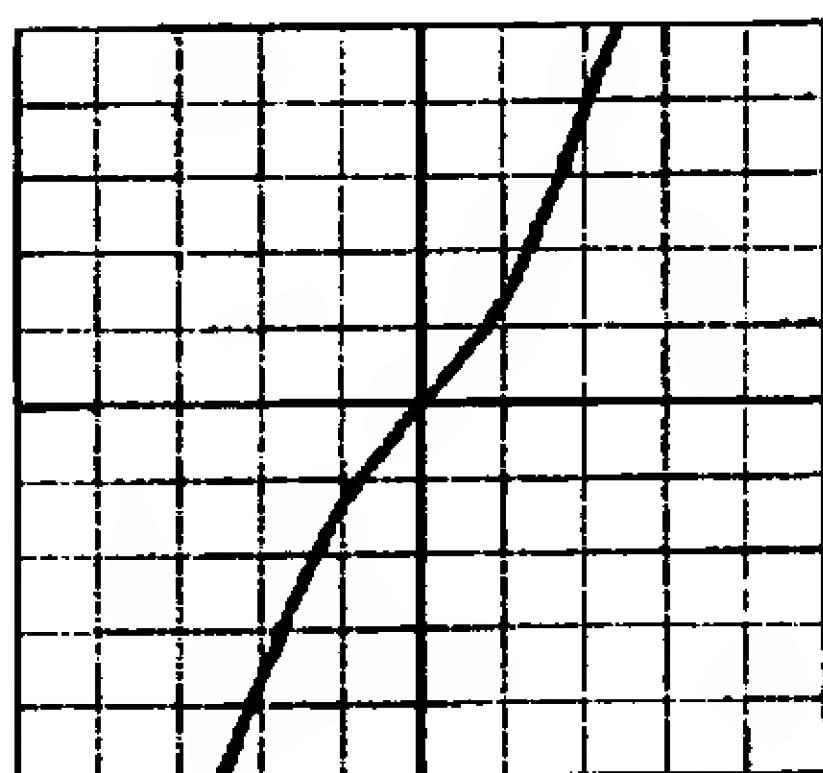
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Y: 0.02 mA/div



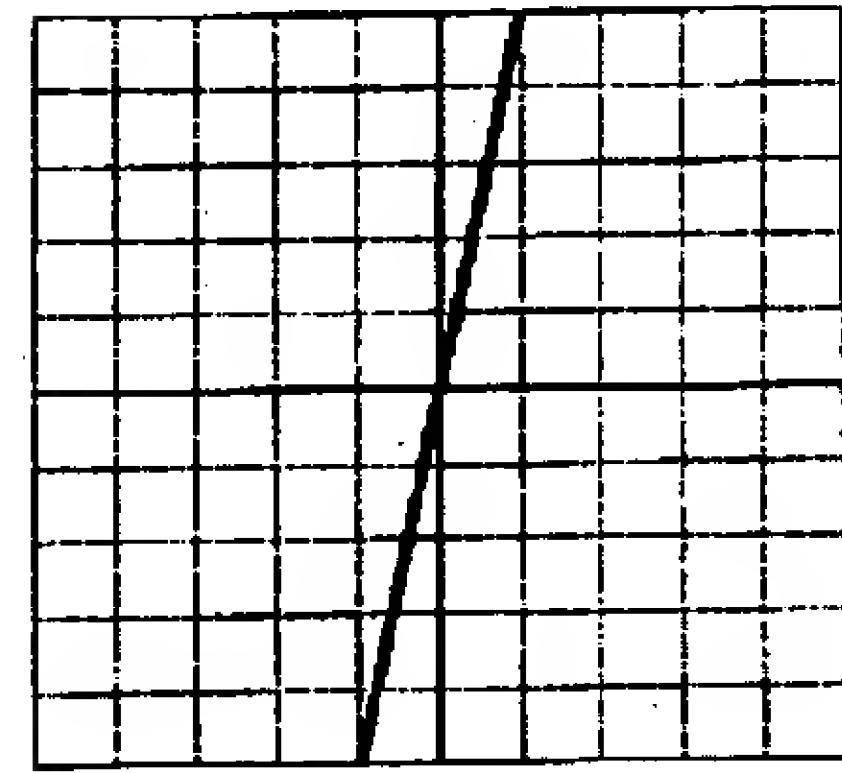
I



J



K



L

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(54) 【発明の名称】窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法

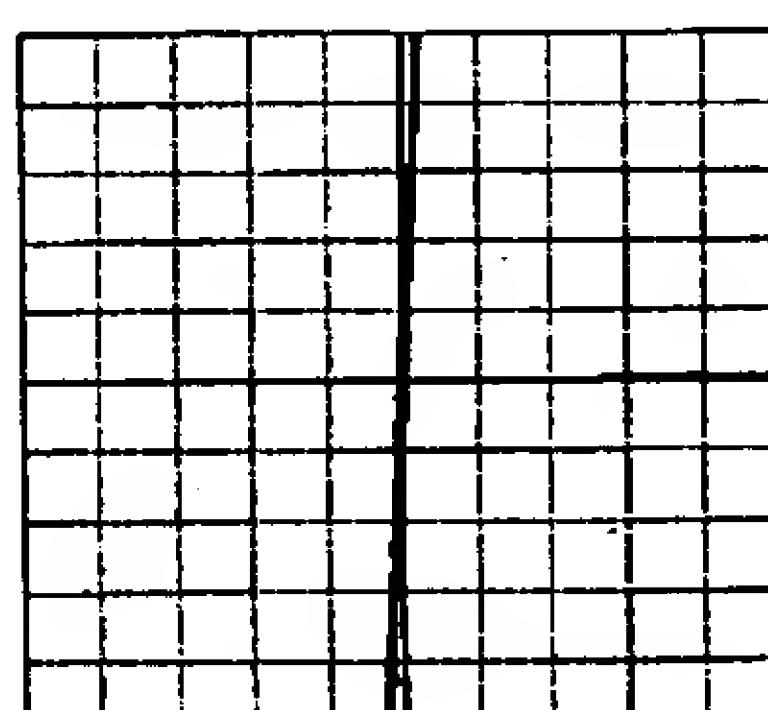
(57) 【要約】

【目的】 p-n接合型の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体を利用した発光素子の発光出力、発光効率を向上させるための窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体のn型層、およびp型層とオーム接觸が得られる電極の形成方法を提供する。

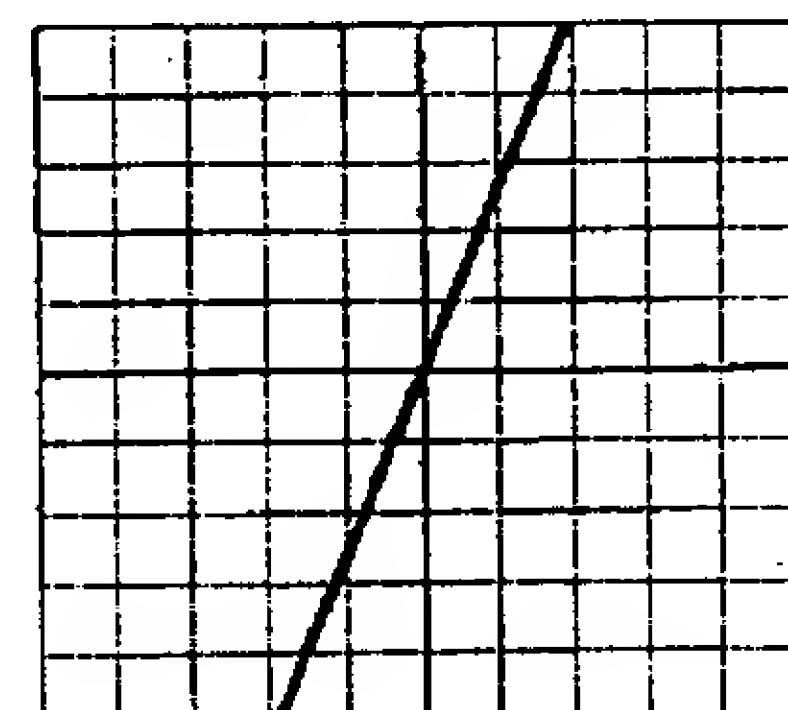
【構成】 電子キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上のn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、または電子キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上のp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、または該金属を付着した後、アニーリングする。

X: 0.5 V/div

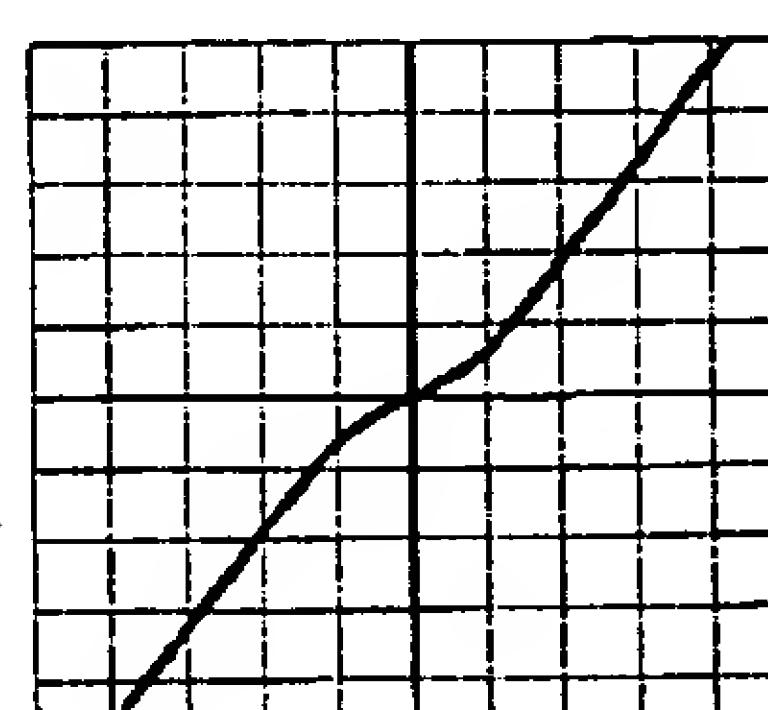
Y: 0.2 mA/div



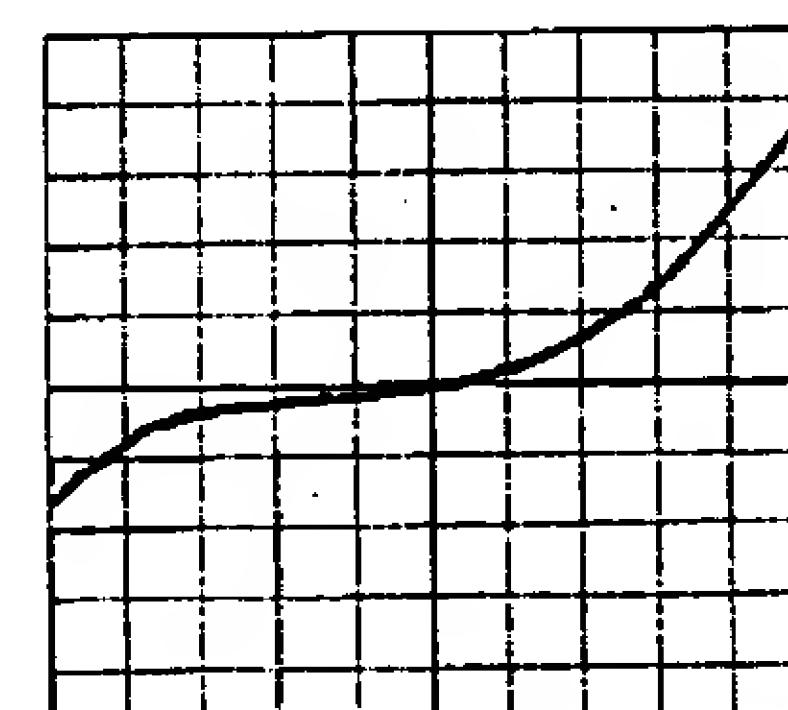
A



B



C



D

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電子キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上のn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、または正孔キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上のp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、または該金属を付着した後、アニーリングすることを特徴とする窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法。

【請求項2】 前記アニーリング温度は400°C以上であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法。 10

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は一般式 $\text{In}_x\text{Al}_y\text{Ga}_{1-x-y}\text{N}$ ($0 \leq x < 1$ 、 $0 \leq y < 1$) で表される窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法に係り、特にn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、およびp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体とオーミック接触が得られる電極の形成方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 GaN 、 GaAlN 、 InGaN 、 InAlGaN 等の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体は $\{\text{In}_x\text{Al}_y\text{Ga}_{1-x-y}\text{N}$ ($0 \leq x < 1$ 、 $0 \leq y < 1$) $\}$ は直接遷移を有し、バンドギャップが $1.95\text{ eV} \sim 6\text{ eV}$ まで変化するため、発光ダイオード、レーザダイオード等、発光素子の材料として有望視されている。この材料はノンドープの状態、または Si 、 Ge 等のn型ドーパントをドープすることによりn型特性を示すことが知られている。一方、p型特性に関しては、最近になってp型ドーパントをドープした窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体をp型とする技術が開発されp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体が実現できるようになってきた。(例えば、特開平2-257679号公報、特開平3-218325号公報)

【0003】 前記したようにp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体が実現可能となると、発光出力の高いp-n接合型の発光素子が求められる。p-n接合型の発光素子とした場合、n型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、およびp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に形成される電極が、それらの窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体とオーミック接触していることが必要不可欠である。しかしながら、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の物性は、未だよく解明されておらず、オーミック接触が得ることのできる電極材料は未だ知られていないのが実状である。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 そのため、本発明はこのような事情を鑑み成されたものであり、その目的とするところは、p-n接合型の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体を利用した発光素子の発光出力、発光効率を向上させるため、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体のn型層、および

2
p型層とオーミック接触が得られる電極の形成方法を提供することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明の電極形成方法は、電子キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上のn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、または正孔キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上のp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、または該金属を付着した後、アニーリングすることを特徴とする。

【0006】 本発明の電極形成方法において、特に重要なことは、電極を形成するn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電子キャリア濃度は $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上必要とすることである。その濃度が $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ より少ないと、n型層と良好なオーミック接触が得られない。また同じく、電極を形成するp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の正孔キャリア濃度は $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ 以上必要とする。 $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ よりも少ないと同じくp型層と良好なオーミック接触が得られない。

20 【0007】 次に、n型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、およびp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に付着する電極材料は、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、またはその金属にする必要がある。具体的な金属としては Cr 、 Ni それぞれ単独、合金としては Au 、 Pt 、 Mo 、 Ti 、 In 、 Ga より選択された少なくとも一種の金属と、 Cr との合金、または Ni との合金、あるいは Cr-Ni 合金を使用することができ、特に Cr 、 Ni 単独、または Cr-Ni 合金、 Cr-Au 合金、 Ni-Au 合金が好ましい。合金の Cr 、 Ni の含有率は特に限定しないが、 Cr 、 Ni が多いほど好ましい。

30 【0008】 上記電極材料を窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に付着させるには、蒸着法を好ましく用いることができ、予め合金化しておいた金属、金属単体を蒸着材料として付着させることができる。

【0009】 アニーリングは電極材料と窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体とをなじませるために行い、好ましく400°C以上の温度で行うことにより、上記電極材料をオーミック接触させることができる。またアニーリングは好ましく窒素雰囲気中で行うことにより、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体中の窒素が分解して出て行くのを防ぐことができ、結晶性を保つことができる。アニーリング温度の上限は特に限定しないが、通常1100°C以下で行うことが好ましい。1100°Cを超えると前記のように窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体が分解しやすい傾向にあるからである。また、p型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体は、幅 $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 以下で電極材料を付着した後、400°C以上でアニーリングを行うことにより、p型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の抵抗率が下がり、より好ましいp型を得ることができる。

50 【0010】

【作用】図1は、それぞれ電子キャリア濃度の異なるS_iドープn型GaN層にCr-Ni合金よりなる電極を付着して、500℃で15分間アニーリングした後、それぞれのCr-Ni電極間の電流電圧特性を測定して、n型GaN層と電極とのオーミック接触を調べた結果を比較して示す図である。Aは $2 \times 10^{19}/\text{cm}^3$ 、Bは $1 \times 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$ 、Cは $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 、Dは $6 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ の電子キャリア濃度を有するn型GaN層である。A～Dを比較してもわかるように、電子キャリア濃度が高いn型GaN層では容易にオーミック接触が得られ、 $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ ではまだオーミック接触が得られているが、 $6 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ では完全に電圧と電流とが直線関係にならなく、オーミック接触していないことがわかる。

【0011】また、図2は、それぞれ正孔キャリア濃度の異なるMgドープp型GaN層にCr-Ni合金よりなる電極を付着して、同じく500℃で15分間アニーリングした後、それぞれのCr-Ni電極間の電流電圧特性を測定して、p型GaN層と電極とのオーミック接触を調べた結果を比較して示す図である。Eは $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 、Fは $1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ 、Gは $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$ 、Hは $5 \times 10^{14}/\text{cm}^3$ の正孔キャリア濃度を有するp型GaN層である。この図も同様に正孔キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^3$ 付近にオーミック接触の限界値があり、それを下回るとオーミック接触を得ることが困難であることを示している。

【0012】さらに図3は、正孔キャリア濃度 $4 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ のMgドープp型GaN層にNi-Cr合金を付着した後、温度を変えて15分間アニーリングした場合に、そのアニーリング温度によるp型GaN層と、電極との電流電圧特性の関係をそれぞれ比較して示す図である。Iはアニーリング前、Jは200℃、Kは300℃、Lは400℃のアニーリング温度を示している。I～Lはアニーリング温度とp型GaN層とのオーミック接触を示す図であるが、アニーリング温度によりp型GaN層と電極との接触抵抗が減少し傾きが大きくなり、また電圧に比例して電流値が増加しオーミック接触が得られていることがわかる。従って、好みしいアニーリング温度は400℃以上である。

【0013】

【実施例】【実施例1】MOCVD法を用い、サファイア基板の上にGaNよりなるバッファ層を約200オングストロームと、その上にノンドープのGaN層を $2 \mu\text{m}$ の膜厚で成長させ、そのGaN層の上にMgをドープしたGaN 0.9A 10.1N層を $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ 成長させる。MgドープGaN 0.9A 10.1N層成長後、基板をアニーリング装置に入れ、窒素雰囲気中700℃で10分間アニーリングし、MgドープGaN 0.9A 10.1N層をさらに低抵抗

化してp型とする。ホール測定の結果、このMgドープp型GaN 0.9A 10.1N層の正孔キャリア濃度は $1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ であった。

【0014】次に前記p型GaN 0.9A 10.1N層表面にNi-Au合金を蒸着した後、基板を同じくアニーリング装置に入れ、窒素雰囲気中、500℃で10分間アニーリングを行う。アニーリング終了後、電極間の電流電圧特性を測定して、p型GaN 0.9A 10.1N層と電極とのオーミック接触を調べると、図2、Eと同一の直線が得られ、オーミック接触が得られていることが確認された。

【0015】【実施例2】実施例1において、p型GaN 0.9A 10.1N層に蒸着する電極材料をCr-Au合金とする他は同様にして電極を形成し、電流電圧特性を測定したところ、同じく、図2、Eと同一の直線が得られ、オーミック接触が確認された。

【0016】【実施例3】実施例1のノンドープGaN層の上に、S_iをドープしたn型In 0.1Ga 0.9N層を $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ 成長させた後、その上にNiの合金を蒸着して電極を付着する。なおこのS_iドープIn 0.1Ga 0.9N層の電子キャリア濃度は $2 \times 10^{19}/\text{cm}^3$ であった。

後は実施例1と同様にアニーリングした後、電極間の電流電圧特性を測定して、S_iドープn型In 0.1Ga 0.9N層と電極とのオーミック接触を調べたところ、図1、Aと同一の直線が得られ、オーミック接触が確認された。

【0017】【実施例4】実施例3において、S_iドープn型In 0.1Ga 0.9N層中のS_iドープ量を変え、その電子キャリア濃度を $1 \times 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$ とする他は同様にしてNi電極を形成し、電流電圧特性を測定したところ図1、Bと同一の直線が得られ、オーミック接触が確認された。

【0018】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明の方法によると、n型及びp型の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体と電極とのオーミック接触が得られるため、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体を積層してp-n接合の発光ダイオード、レーザーダイオード等の発光素子を作成する際、その発光素子の順方向電圧を下げ、発光効率を向上させることができ、産業上の利用価値は多大である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

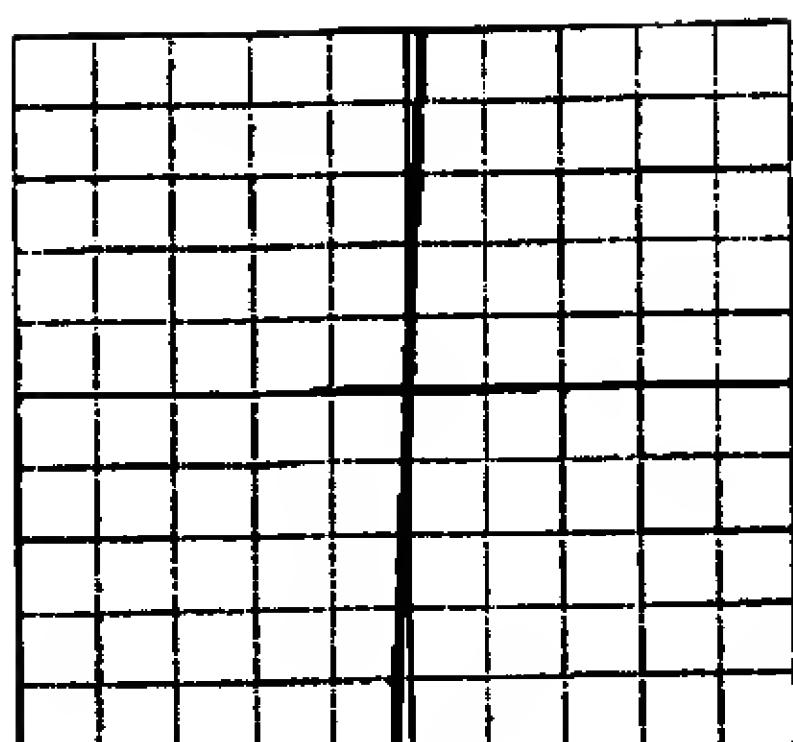
【図1】電子キャリア濃度が異なるn型GaN層と電極との電流電圧特性の関係を比較して示す図。

【図2】正孔キャリア濃度が異なるMgドープp型GaN層と電極との電流電圧特性の関係を比較して示す図。

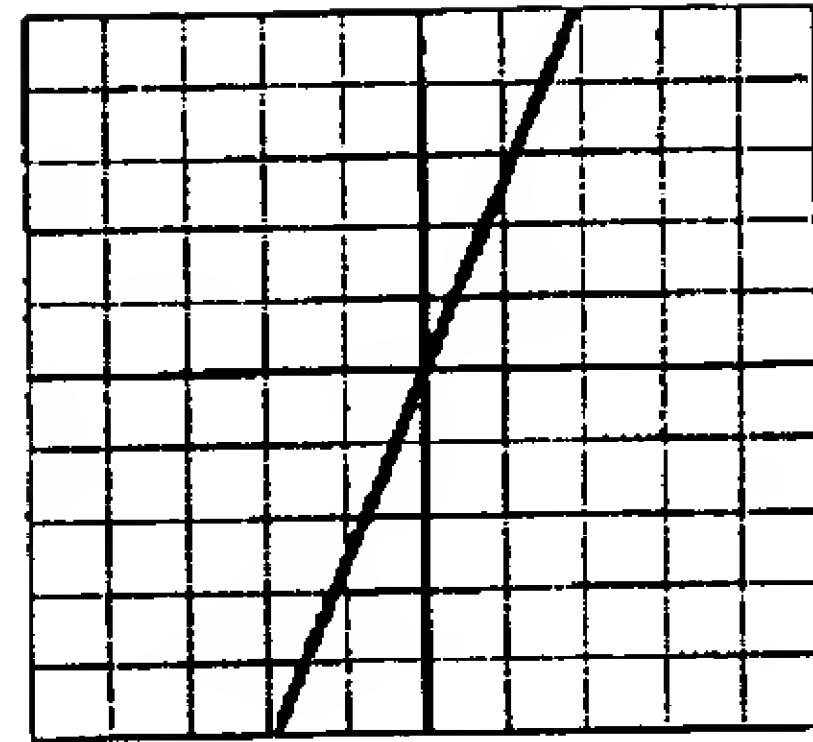
【図3】アニーリング温度によるp型GaN層と電極との電流電圧特性の関係を比較して示す図。

【図1】

X: 0.5 V/div
Y: 0.2 mA/div

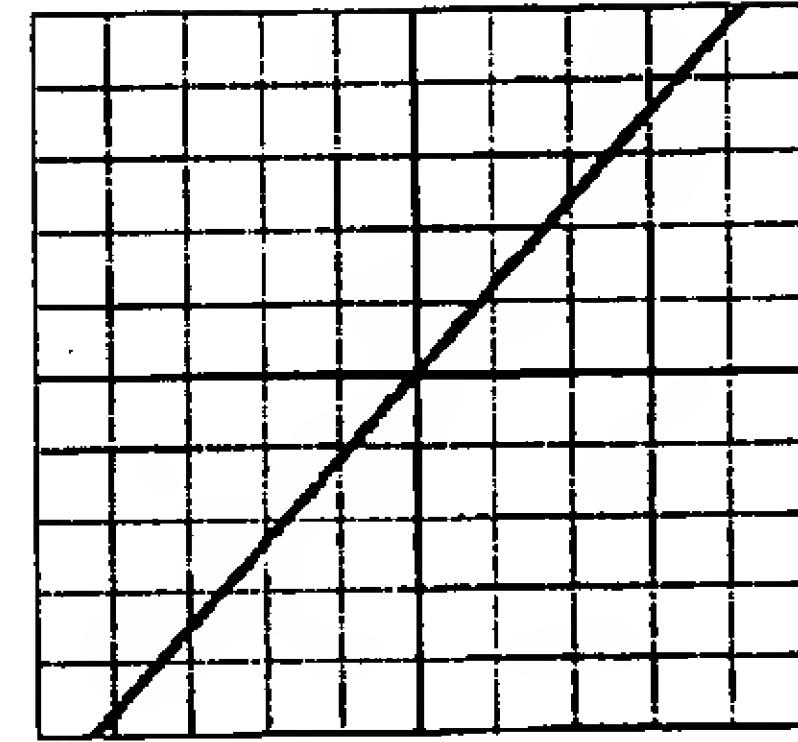


A

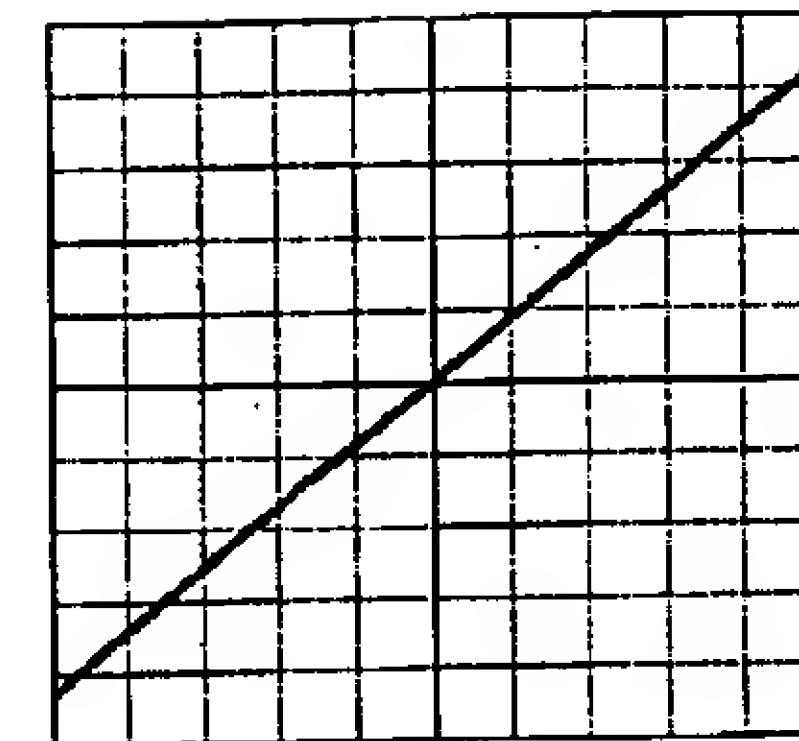


B

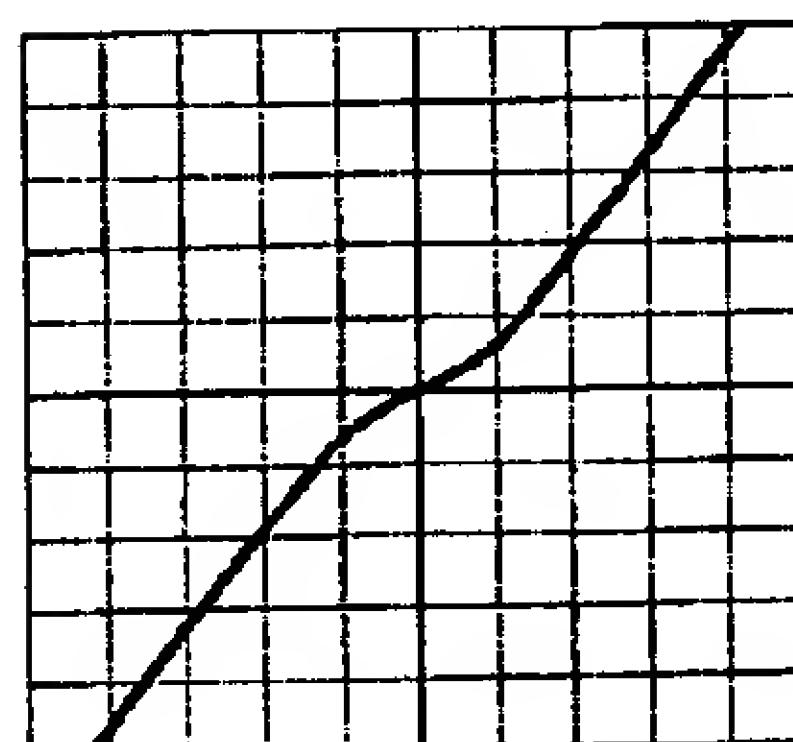
X: 0.5 V/div
Y: 0.2 mA/div



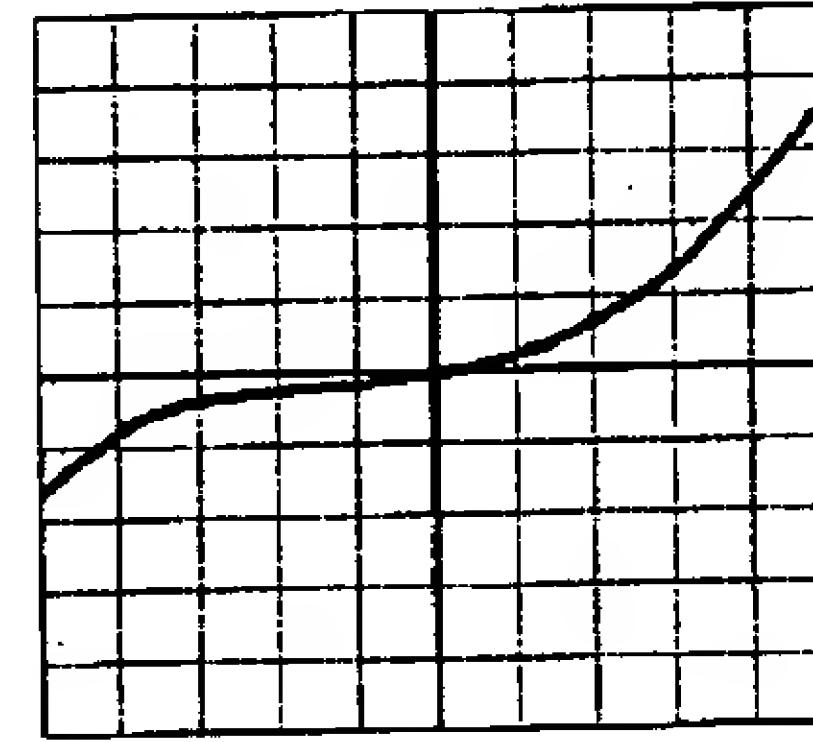
E



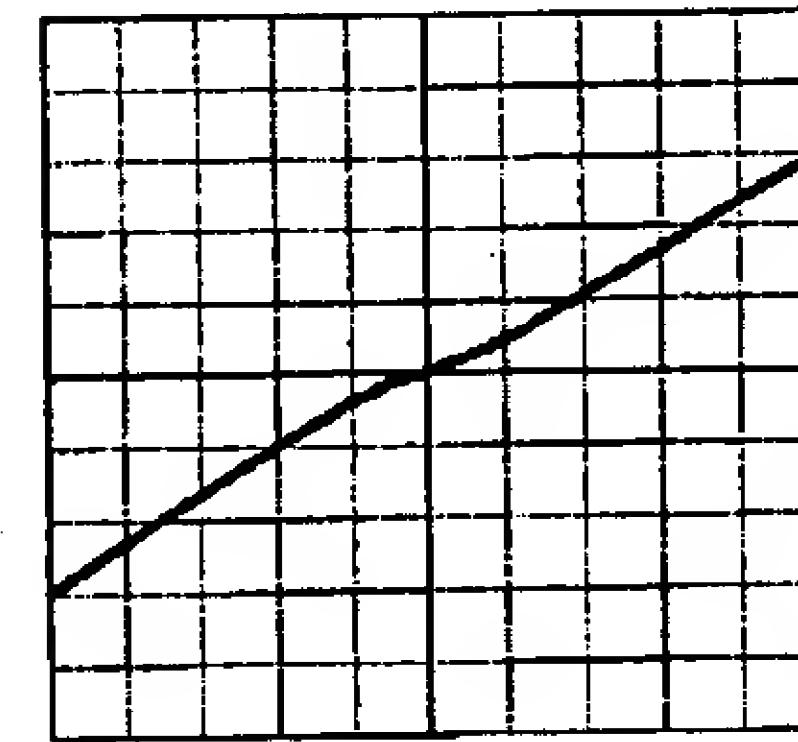
F



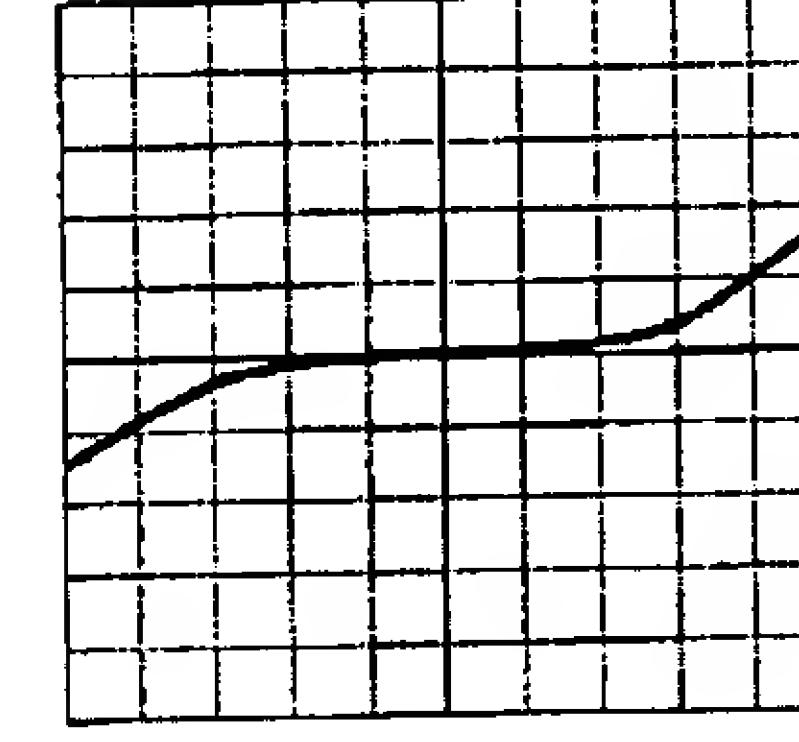
C



D



G



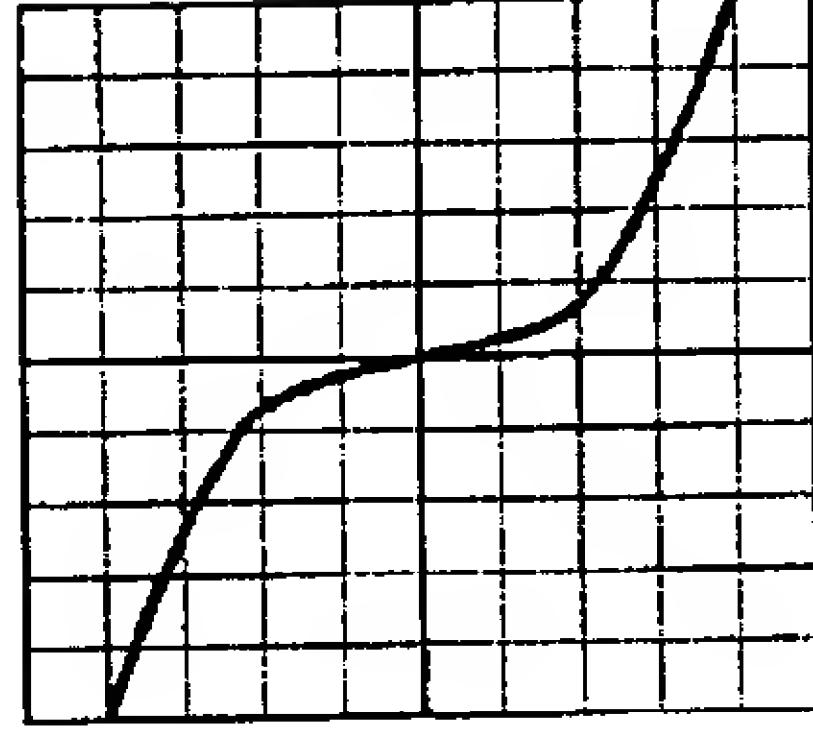
H

【図3】

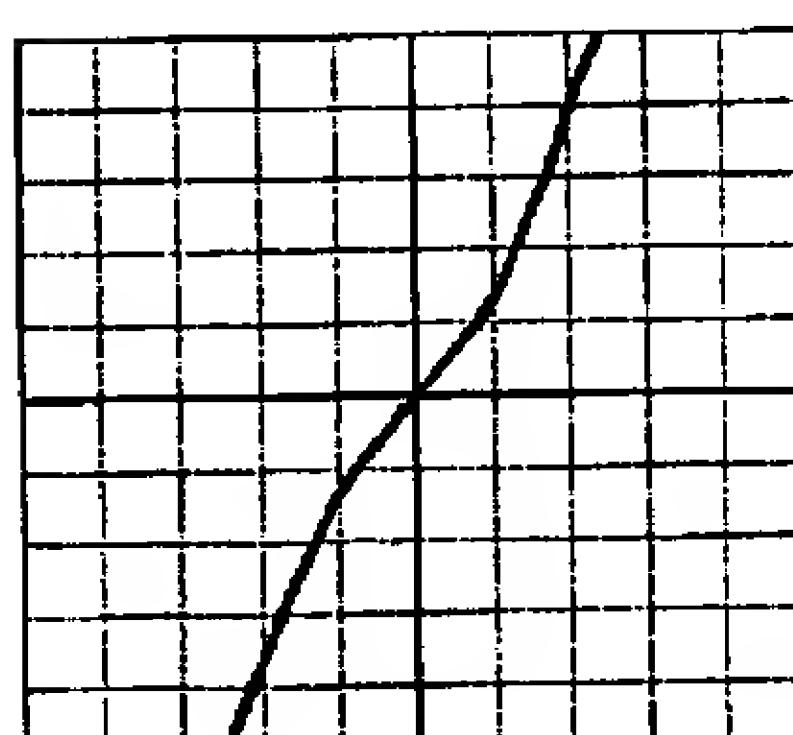
X: 2.0 V/div
Y: 0.02 mA/div



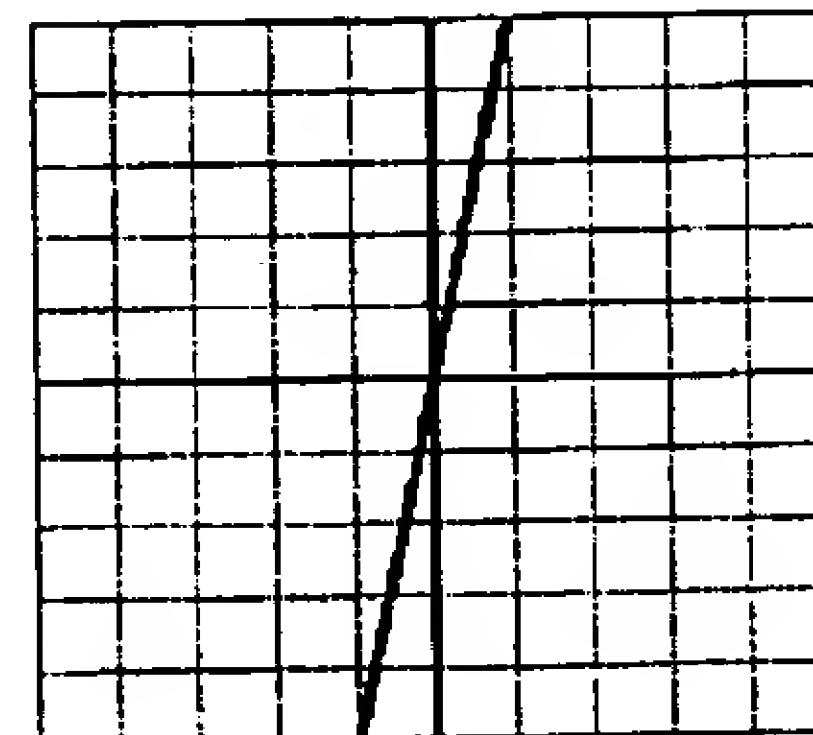
I



J



K



L

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